

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and continued warm to-day and  
probably to-morrow; south winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 91; lowest, 72.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# I. W. W. BOMB PLANTER IDENTIFIED IN PITTSBURG; HAD RESISTED ARREST IN A PISTOL BATTLE; DEATH LIST MADE UP IN CHICAGO MEETING

## VANDERLIP OUT; STILLMAN IN AS CITY BANK HEAD

Former Drops "Toughest  
Executive Lead to Be  
Found in the U. S."

DENIES FRICTION IS CAUSE

Will Not Resign Directorship  
and Intends to Go on  
"Finest Vacation."

Frank A. Vanderlip yesterday doffed what he called the toughest executive lead to be found in the United States when the directors of the National City Bank accepted his resignation as president and elected James A. Stillman to the presidency of the largest banking institution in America. Mr. Vanderlip emphatically said that never would he undertake again so large a measure of executive responsibility, and that he had not been so happy as he was last night in many a day. He had been president for ten years, during which his institution developed into an international banking house of the first magnitude.

The resignation caused little surprise in Wall Street or in local banking circles. Long before Mr. Vanderlip's midwinter trip to Europe the probability of an official shakeup had been freely discussed in the financial district. The announcement made by James A. Stillman, who resigned the position of chairman of the board to accept the presidency, was a bare statement of fact with no expression of regret at the loss of Mr. Vanderlip's services. He left the bank for the day before any questions could be asked, but Mr. Vanderlip denied that anything of a controversial nature was responsible for his action.

James A. Stillman, the new president, succeeds to the position held by his father from 1891 to 1909, when Mr. Vanderlip assumed the presidency. The father, a successful banker and a member of the board of directors of the bank, died in 1917. The first sign that Mr. Vanderlip's executive board had become exceedingly heavy occurred when James Stillman, on a trip from Paris, arrived in New York. His death, caused the creation of a board of executive managers composed of several of the vice-presidents to dictate the policy of the institution. After James Stillman's death there were expectations in many quarters that Mr. Vanderlip would be elevated to the chairmanship of the board, with James A. Stillman assuming the presidency, but the board of directors decided to continue Mr. Vanderlip as president, and chose the younger Stillman to succeed his father. From that day talk started that "Mr. V." connection with the institution was nearing its end.

Planned to Resign Four Years Ago.

Mr. Vanderlip shortly after we entered the war went to Washington as Director of War Savings for the United States, and subsequently spent more than three months in Europe. Following his return he delivered an address at the Economic Club dinner at the Hotel Astor which Wall Street called his swan song, and which his speech had any real influence in causing his resignation was sought in banking circles, although he admitted that many had felt that his dark picture of European conditions was overdrawn. Regarding his resignation Mr. Vanderlip said that he had wanted to resign for nearly four years and that nothing of a controversial nature was responsible for his action.

There have been many rumors that Mr. Vanderlip would come back to his duties at the bank. Mr. Rich has been away from the bank since December, 1918. Mr. Vanderlip said, "I understand he has shaved his beard, has taken to farming and is now raising pigs."

Speaking about his plans for the immediate future, Mr. Vanderlip yesterday said: "I plan to be active in various affairs in the future, but as soon as I can arrange matters, I shall take a prolonged vacation. At the moment I have a number of speaking engagements that must be kept. I am to speak at the Merchants Association to-morrow and at Washington on Thursday. My college, the University of Illinois, has asked me to make the commencement address and I am scheduled to make addresses in Cleveland and other cities in the near future."

"I think we are coming to a time when there will be a lot of things to do in which I may be able to help a little. The doctors tell me that I am in good health, and I am intensely interested in the economic and social condition of the world at present. I shall never take, however, such a heavy executive burden as this again. No one except those in close contact can appreciate what a job we have tackled during the last four years."

To Take "Finest Vacation."  
"As soon as I can I am going to take a vacation for an indefinite period, which is the finest sort of a vacation. I probably go out West and take a trip into the mountains with some of my children and get acquainted with them once more. As for my resignation, I must repeat that there is no discord. I

Continued on Fifth Page.

## STOCKS TUMBLE AS BANKS JAM BRAKE ON HARD

Call Money 12 Per Cent. and  
Bears Seize Chance to  
Raid Market.

STUDEBAKER DROPS 17 1/8

Mexican Pet. Off 12.5 in Wild  
Trading of 2,000,000 Share  
Day.

The brakes were jammed on frenzied speculation in Wall Street yesterday with a suddenness and firmness that stripped the gears of many a good sized bank roll and that jarred the highly speculative motor, oil and steel stocks with a shock that threw many a pyramided account into the maelstrom of wild selling, bringing heavy losses to holders of stocks and rich profit to the professionals who have been patiently awaiting just such a day.

The break brought one of the wildest days in the commission houses, on the floor of the Stock Exchange and the smaller exchanges, that has been witnessed in Wall Street for many a day. In the late afternoon brokers fairly fought under an avalanche of orders, and as prices in the highly speculative issues—particularly Studenbaker Motors and Mexican Petroleum Company—crumbled away point by point, and as new stop loss orders were reached the machinery of business was taxed to its utmost capacity to stand the strain of the biggest day of the year.

Sales totalled more than 2,000,000 shares, the first time since 1917 that the total has gone by the 2,000,000 mark.

Call Money Soars.

The break was primarily brought about by the flurry in call money. For the third time since the Federal Reserve system has been in operation call money touched as high as 12 per cent. Back of the high price for money were the excessive demands and the fact that the present banking reserve is comparatively only a small amount larger than the required reserve. Payments on Victory note allotments in excess of \$10,000 were due yesterday and this, too, tied up large amounts of money which under ordinary circumstances would have been available. But back of the break was the broader principle, held by many bankers, heads of commission houses and many Government officials, that the wild buying and selling, particularly in the highly speculative issues, should be curbed. Such a suggestion was made by the Federal Reserve Board in the morning papers. It had previously been made by one of the largest banks in the Wall Street district and by innumerable prominent commission houses.

As a further straw showing which way the wind was blowing, most of the commission houses called on their customers before the opening, for additional margins on the speculative stocks. But despite these warnings and indications, Wall Street was crowded in the morning with speculators, and the commission houses were filled with their usual throng. The telephone and telegraph lines dumped the usual heavy volume of buying orders into the market before the opening, and with the bell sharp advance was made practically all along the line. The morning session showed little change from those of the other forty-three million share days which have preceded it. Quotations surged forward merrily and advances of from 2 to 5 points were recorded all along the line.

Market Shifts Quickly.

Suddenly in the middle of the noon period, the call money rate advanced sharply, with a proportionate advance in the rate for renewals. It sent a clearly defined chill throughout the entire financial district. These accelerated the decline. Within ten minutes the market had turned a right about face. Stocks started down. With the first two or three points the unwelcome news of a few stop loss orders. These accelerated the decline. The bear element, which has been used uncommonly roughly for more than three months, lost no time in seizing the opportunity presented, and by 2 o'clock had turned the decline into a rout.

The heaviest losers were the stocks in which speculation has been the wildest. Studenbaker declined 17 1/8 points. It sold at 123 1/2 during the morning and closed the day at 107. Mexican Petroleum declined 12 1/2 points. At the day's best it sold at 205 1/2, and closed at 189 1/2. The motor shares dropped some of their recent advances.

Persons Visiting in London.

London, June 3.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, arrived in London to-day from Paris. He was welcomed at the station by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King. Andrew Bonar Law and Earl Curzon welcomed the visitor on behalf of the Government.

## Public Debt Reaches \$25,921,151,270 Mark

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The nation's public debt reached a new high mark of \$25,921,151,270 at the end of May, an increase of \$1,096,640,750 during the month, resulting from new issues of certificates of indebtedness and payments on Victory Loan subscriptions.

Ordinary disbursements in May amounted to \$907,492,920, only slightly less than the \$1,068,203,020 in the same month last year.

## SECRET COPIES OF TREATY HERE

Borah Says Four Private New  
Yorkers Possess Compact  
Denied to Senate.

LODGE HELD ONE IN HAND

Senators Stirred by Leak in  
Officialdom—Labor Clause  
Is Cause for Worry.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Copies of the peace treaty with Germany have been sent to private individuals concerned in big business enterprises in this country for their consideration, although the document is still denied to the Senate and is presumed to be withheld from publication here under an agreement of President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau. This charge, absolutely unqualified, was made on the floor of the Senate to-day.

"I have held a copy of the treaty in my hand," said Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, who had said a moment earlier that he knew copies of it had been transmitted to some persons in this country. "I refused to make use of it because any copy of the treaty that comes to me must come through public channels for publication."

The charge that favored persons were enjoying access to copies of the treaty transmitted to this side by authority of the American representatives in Paris was first made by Senator Borah (Idaho). Sharp exchanges took place between the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, in which Senator Swanson (Va.), acting as Democratic spokesman in the absence of Senator Hitchcock (Nebr.), leading Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Johnson Starts Argument.

Under unfinished business Senator Johnson (Cal.) asked that his resolution calling on the State Department to transmit the treaty to the Senate be temporarily laid aside so that consideration of the suffrage resolution might continue uninterrupted.

This afforded opportunity for Senator Borah, who, without objection to Mr. Johnson's suggestion, said he understood that copies of the treaty were in the hands of certain persons in New York and indicated the opinion that that fact might reasonably have a bearing on the Senate's attitude toward the Johnson resolution. He had information on the matter which he could not question and regarded it as at least remarkable that New Yorkers were permitted the private perusal of a document of such character while it was denied to the Senate and the public.

Senator Swanson protested that such reports ought not to move the Senate from compliance with the agreement that had been reported from Paris that the treaty should not be made public for the present. He had no doubt that this agreement, reported by the Associated Press and by various newspaper correspondents, had been entered into for good and ample reasons which should be satisfactory to the Senate. He reiterated the view repeatedly expressed by Democratic Senators that this resolution ought to go to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Lodge protested against the assumption that there could be propriety in asking for the treaty. A synopsis had been published which was claimed substantially to present its entire contents.

More Copies in New York.

"I have seen a copy of the treaty and have held it in my hand," he said, and proceeded with the explanation of his refusal to examine it in confidence. Then he added:

"I was told where there are four other copies of the treaty in New York. I don't know how many others there may be now. Apparently the only place where copies of it are not permitted is the Senate."

"But the question is," protested Senator Johnson.

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## AMERICANS AND BRITISH SUBMIT PACT CHANGES

Memorandum Presented to  
Clemenceau by Premier  
Lloyd George.

FAVOR FIXED REPARATION

French Will Agree to Altera-  
tions Provided Way Can  
Be Found.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, June 3.—Premier Lloyd George has presented a memorandum to Premier Clemenceau containing the British suggestions for changes in the treaty as a result of the British Cabinet meeting on Sunday. The British now have taken a definite and important stand for the changes, despite that this means a complete reversal of their former attitude.

While President Wilson has not gone as far as Premier Lloyd George in submitting suggestions, the results of the meeting of the President and the commission of all the American experts, held this morning and lasting two hours, showed that the Americans virtually are with the British on nearly all points, the most important being these:

1. Fixing the total of reparation now instead of in two years, thereby changing completely the scope, tenure and machinery of the reparation commission.
2. Giving the Germans more time in which to pay the first installment, so as not to reduce too much their working capital necessary for starting up their industries.
3. Some change in the disposition of Silesia, the British and Americans differing, the British favoring plebiscite and the Americans some arrangement by which the Germans will be assured of a Silesian coal supply.
4. Reduction of the period of the occupation of the Rhine, the British being in favor of reducing it to two or three years.
5. On the important point raised by the Germans concerning their admission immediately into the League of Nations there may be some tentative agreement to admit Germany within some specified time provided she qualifies.

The Germans should not get the impression that the Allies now are headed toward violent disagreement as a result of the British and American suggestions. Unquestionably the French will oppose the reduction of the period of the occupation of the Rhine country most bitterly, but on the proposed reparation change The Sun is able to state that the French have given way to the extent of agreeing if a way can be found to avoid opening all the negotiations.

See Way to Signatures.

The British and Americans are agreed that if these changes are made the Germans will sign quickly, and they are using this argument on the French. The British tendency now unquestionably is to go further than the Americans, which has surprised the French greatly. This confirms the despatches to The Sun pointing out the effect that pressure by the Liberals in England was having on Premier Lloyd George.

The Allies will insist stoutly that

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## Will Not Forget "Sun" When It Gets Home

COMPANY G of the Twenty-eighth, affirms this in a bunch of letters to donors of the smoke fund adding, as may be read on page 11:

"THE SUN Tobacco Fund is certainly a success among the boys, whom it has helped out over and over again."

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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## DEATH HELPS TRACE PALMER BOMB BEARER

Philadelphia Marks on Col-  
lar and Hat Band and  
Car Check Found.

PROSECUTOR HUNTS REDS

Berger Sees Outrage as Result  
of Oppression—Organized  
Band at Work.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Further progress toward the identification of the perpetrators of the bomb outrages of last night was made in Washington than in any place in which explosions occurred. This followed the finding of many items of identification of the person blown to bits when he stumbled in attempting to place his deadly engine before the home of Attorney General Palmer. The man's hatband with the address of a Philadelphia laundry mark and a conductor's identification check showing he arrived here a scant half hour before the explosion have been found. One witness says he saw the man get off a Connecticut avenue trolley car near Mr. Palmer's house.

Attorney General Palmer to-day defied the plotters and promised that every agency in his department would increase its efforts to crush this sort of lawlessness.

In the Capitol the first move for repressive legislation was made when Senator Walsh interrupted the suffrage debate to tell of the outrages and reintroduce his anti-Red measure, which was defeated last year.

There was but one note here sounded out of harmony with the universal denunciation and condemnation of the outrages, and that came from Victor Berger, Representative-elect from Milwaukee, Socialist, who declared that these outrages were the "logical result" of the "Russian methods" in suppressing freedom of opinion.

Major Palmer declared to-night that "as a combined result of the various investigations by the Department of Justice and the police of this and other cities, the fact that all of the outrages should be results produced within the next three days in finding the perpetrators of the crime."

Attorney General Palmer said to-night: "The outrages of last night indicate nothing but the lawless attempt of an anarchistic element in the population to terrorize the country and thus the other cities should be warned. The purposes of the Department of Justice are the same to-day as yesterday. They are to suppress crime and to prevent the activities of our crime-detecting forces. We are determined now as heretofore that organized crime directed by an organized Government in this country will be stopped."

Work of Band Shown.

There is no doubt in the minds of the police and the Department of Justice that all of the bomb outrages were conducted by an organized band. Two clues point conclusively to this deduction. The first is the fact that the worded anarchistic literature was found on the scene of some of the other crimes as well as during all or last night alone. The police investigation of the explosion in front of the home of Attorney General Palmer, which has been conducted by the police and the military, has been made with a view of gathering in every bit of evidence on the scene and in securing information concerning the activities of men such as the one who committed the crimes in Washington.

"The police have made very satisfactory progress in gathering bits of the shattered remains of the bomb carrier and it is believed that it will be possible to make an identification of the man through the parts already discovered. Almost the entire scalp has been found and the hair because of its peculiarity shows that it was perhaps one of the man's most principal features in his physical makeup. All articles of clothing have been photographed and examined with the greatest care to-day and the activities of the band in helping to make identification possible."

If the man who committed the crime had been identified, or if any one of the men who committed the crime, or any of the other cities can be identified, it is believed that all of the crimes will be solved by the one identification because it is evident that an organized body of men to terrorize the country committed all the crimes. The same literature found here was also found at the scene of crimes in other cities and telegrams have been received to-day from various police departments informing us that the literature found by them is the same as was found here in front of the Attorney-General's house.

"So satisfactory has the progress been in getting information from this end to-day that Inspector Grant has sent to New York, Philadelphia and other cities where bomb plotters have been admitted only to subordinate posts."

Continued on Third Page.

HARTSHORN, PALMER & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway—Advs.

## City and U. S. Agencies Find Anarchist Trail

THE clues upon which the various police departments, the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice are working in the new bomb outrages are these:

In general: Their knowledge of the existence of anarchistic groups in various parts of the country, and the finding of identical bits of red literature signed "Anarchist Fighters" in Washington, New York and Boston.

In Pittsburgh: John Johnson, local head of I. W. W., arrested and described by witness as one of men who placed bomb at Inspector Sibray's house. Johnson gave the police the name of the man who made the bomb. Fourteen other radicals arrested with Johnson after latter had fired on detectives, under arrest.

In Washington: A hat from De Luca Brothers, 919 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, a collar with a Philadelphia laundry mark, and parts of two revolvers.

In Philadelphia: One arrest; Department of Justice agents searching for an automobile to fill description given by witnesses who saw it flee from bombed church.

## FLYNN PUT ON TRAIL OF REDS

Palmer Names Former Chief to  
Help Garvan Run Down  
Anarchists.

NET WILL COVER ALL U. S.

Bomb Outrages Hasten Action  
to Clear Nation of Foes  
of Government.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The first job Francis P. Garvan of New York will undertake as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States will be the hunting down of the anarchists who attempted to murder Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and other officials last night.

Working directly under Mr. Garvan will be William J. Flynn, formerly chief of the United States Secret Service and now head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. This announcement was made to-day by Attorney-General Palmer, who said that Mr. Garvan would have charge of all the investigation work of the department.

The appointments of Mr. Garvan and Chief Flynn, who is one of the best known detectives in the United States, is part of a complete reorganization of the investigation work of the department, planned to meet after the war conditions in the United States and to check the spread of anarchy or revolution in this country. The organization has been under way for several weeks, and was started almost as soon as Mr. Palmer took office and following the resignation of A. Bruce Bielski as chief of the bureau of investigations.

As head of the secret service, Chief Flynn handled every case against the anarchists that the Government had during his term of service of more than twenty years. He is considered one of the best equipped men in the country for that sort of work, and probably knows as much or more about anarchists than any other man in the United States.

It also was announced that Mr. Garvan will continue as Alien Property Custodian, but will not draw any pay from that office.

PARIS GREETED NAVY AIRMEN.

Read of NC-4 and Others Dined  
by French Officials.

PARIS, June 3.—Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read, who piloted the American seaplane NC-4 from Newfoundland to Plymouth, England, accompanied by Rear Admiral Plunkett, Commander John H. Towers of the NC-3, Lieut.-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger of the NC-1, and Lieut. D. H. McCullough of the NC-3, arrived here this evening. They were welcomed at the station by Admiral Long, naval attaché, and Capt. Chauvin, Director of Marine Aviation, representing M. Leygues, Minister of Marine. A dinner was tendered by Lieut.-Commander Read at the Hotel Crillon this evening.

French Posts Now Open to Women.  
Paris, June 3.—M. Autrand, Prefect of the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, which includes Paris, has decided to admit women to the next competitive examination on equal terms with men. Up to this time women have been admitted only to subordinate posts.

If you can save money you can invest while you save. Ask for particulars of the Paris Postmen Plan. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Advs.

## Federal and City Officials All Over Country Hunting for Perpetra- tors, With Strong Hopes of Getting Anarchist Gang.

SOCIALISTS AND BOLSHEVIKI TRY TO  
PUT BLAME ON POLICE "FRAMEUP"

Leaders in Congress Believe Present Statutes  
Are Sufficient to Deal with Agitators  
Against Law and Order.

The nationwide hunt for the perpetrators of Monday night's bomb outrages in Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, Boston and Paterson converged toward Pennsylvania last night. In Washington evidence was discovered indicating conclusively that the man blown up before the home of Attorney-General Palmer hailed from Philadelphia. In Pittsburgh the local headquarters of the I. W. W. were discovered through an accidental arrest and the local head of the organization with fifteen sympathizers were captured after a pistol battle in the midst of a mass of violent literature.

John Johnson, the I. W. W. chief, was not only described by Miss Florence Becker as one of the men who placed a bomb near the home of Immigration Inspector Sibray in Pittsburgh, but, the police say, he gave them the name of the man who made the bomb when he was confronted by Miss Becker's evidence.

The police will not divulge the bomb maker's name, as detectives are seeking him, but they say he went to Pittsburgh from Cleveland about ten days ago.

The police in Cleveland are on the trail of one agitator from New York and one from Philadelphia who are known to have reached Cleveland just before the bomb outrages occurred. They have examined three other suspects. One of them is alleged to have attended a secret meeting in Chicago at which was made up a death list in which was included the name of Mayor Davis of Cleveland.

In New York City there were no definite clues about which any one would talk yesterday. The police under orders from Commissioner Enright were silent. Yet it is known that a tremendous amount of work is being done, not only by the police but by secret service men under William M. O'flay, chief of the local Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and post office men under Inspector Doran.

All of the Bombs Blown Into Tiny Bits.

Any comprehensive idea of the plot must literally be constructed out of shreds and patches, for in each instance an explosive of such power was used that everything was torn to tiny bits.

Enough has been gathered already, however, to warrant the statement that the outrages were the work of an organized band of persons of low mentality, influenced by the recently accentuated radical agitation which has followed the Russian revolution and the war in almost all countries in the world. It is not believed that these persons are connected in any way with such recognized bodies of radical thought and action as the Socialist party and the Bolshevik representatives in this country. Representatives of these organizations nevertheless showed their concern over the outrages by a unanimous and almost spontaneous attempt to shift the burden of blame for them on "the police" and on the "capitalistic classes." To that extent they agreed with the proclamation of the "Anarchist Fighters" found at the scenes of some of the explosions to the effect that the outrages are part of a "class war."

Nothing has yet been developed which in any way connects the outrages of Monday night with the attempt to send bombs through the mail on May Day a month ago. Officials concerned with the investigation only point out that like that attempt the present one differs from almost all the outrages against society which have hitherto been committed in the United States in that both the latest crimes are attributable only to an organization and not to crazy individuals.

Bomb Plotters Lack Efficiency.

That this is not an efficient organization is shown in the latest as well as in the first case. None of the prospective victims was reached in either instance. Judge Nott, whose life was attempted in New York, was at his country home miles away. Others whom the would-be assassins might regard as representatives of the capitalistic class against whom they struck were equally out of range of the blow. From this it is deduced that though the organization back of the crimes may be a large one it is extremely inefficient.

William M. O'flay, in charge of the Department of Justice's secret service in New York, commented illuminatingly on this feature of the case yesterday when told by a reporter for The Sun that the radicals were charging the plot to a police frameup.

"Then they ought to get us indicted," he laughed. "But seriously, there is no doubt about the existence of these anarchistic gangs. They are mighty hard to find. They resent the imputation that even they themselves have any organization. They do not even think of themselves as human entities. But they do gather in

Radicals Put Blame on Police.

An interesting sidelight on the strange and dangerous turn which part of public opinion responsible for the crimes has taken was furnished by comment from L. C. K. Martens, the representative of the Russian Soviet Government in this city. He immediately denied that the plot had anything to do with any sort of radicalism with which he was connected. He asserted that it marked the introduction of the "agent provocateur" into the United States and did not hesitate to describe it as a plot by the police.

In the same manner Victor Berger, Representative-elect of the radicals of Milwaukee, under a twenty-year sentence for violation of the espionage law and awaiting to take his seat in Washington while on bail pending appeal, asserted that as long as the Government adopted "Russian" methods for the suppression of free speech and the free press it might expect a "Russian answer" from the proletariat. Algeron Lee of the Rand School believes that the explosions were the result of a plot "like that against Moore and Lee" in that in which two weak minded Italians were "framed" for the bombing of St. Patrick's Cathedral some years ago. Jacob Gerber of the Socialist Party